

# BOSTON RECORDER

## And Religious Telegraph.

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### RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

DR. GRIFFIN'S ADDRESS,  
Before the Am. S. S. Union, at their 5th Anniversary  
in Philadelphia, May 26, 1829.—Concluded.

By the reports of last year, the Sunday Scholars in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to more than 900,000, and the teachers to above 90,000; the scholars belonging to the American Union, to near 260,000, and the teachers to upwards of 30,000; making the whole number of scholars both continents, (so far as reported,) a little short of 1,160,000.

It has been said that no judicious plan of benevolence ever failed to succeed, and that none ever succeeded without drawing others in its train. This institution is a growing one, not only in regard to its numerical accessions, but to the new parts integrated upon the original plan, and to the kindred institutions it has gathered around it. The instruction of many children created a demand for books. This led to the establishment of Bible and Tract Societies. Mr. Charles, from the want of Welsh Bibles for his Sunday and other schools, first suggested the thought out of which grew the British and Foreign Bible Society. The same demand subsequently led to the establishment of printing presses and libraries and depositories with in the Sunday-school societies themselves. The benevolence thus aroused could not long rest without adult schools; and experience at length suggested the necessity of missionary agents. Finally it was found expedient to continue the school's thro' the winter. In close connexion with this system arose Bible classes and Infant schools; and a little more remotely, high schools and Lyceums, and fifty other projects for improving the system of education. Where this will end no mortal eye can see; but it is a fair inference from analogy, that the circling wave will widen from the center till it sweeps the utmost shore.

Doubtless this is one of the grandest and most powerful institutions of the present day. It is a mighty engine to move the world to its foundations. It takes the race in embryo, and moulds the jelly into gristle and the gristle into bone. And in doing this it shapes the whole fabric of society and the entire character of the world. It goes forward like a giant, and is destined to rouse the energies of all nations, and to be the most controlling instrument to bring on the latter day glory. And when the praises of God shall fill the earth, it will show the world what transported prophets meant, by extracting them from the lips of babes and sucklings.

When I approach this great American branch, and see fourteen printing presses constantly employed, and two hundred workmen, with a hundred depositories, and five hundred auxiliaries, and sixty thousand dollars worth of books issued in a year without satisfying the demand; and all to form to knowledge and virtue and holiness the rising generation of these States; my soul rises and expands and blesses God that I am an American citizen, and blesses God that I have been permitted to live in such a day as this. But when I hear that this noble society is in debt, that its buildings are mortgaged, and its operations cramped and limited for want of funds, I ask myself with mortification and distress, where is the piety and patriotism of the men of wealth? Where are the hundreds of millions that lie rusting in their coffers? And if these will not claim the honor, where are the middling classes who consider it a privilege to give to Him who gave all to them? Will not hundreds and thousands of these come forward and make themselves life members?

For this work, Mr. President, is by no means accomplished. With all the triumphs of the society it has advanced but a little way into the kingdom of ignorance and sin. To think of twenty-three hundred thousand children of our country between the ages of five and fourteen, (nine tenths of the whole,) unblest with Sabbath Schools, and a great part growing up with little or no instruction, is enough to make the Christian weep, and the patriot tremble for the future prospects of his country.

This was the estimate last year. But it must be remembered that children increase faster than Sabbath-schools. Unless these efforts are doubled many times, the neglected children will soon outstrip all calculation. And then what will become of our republican institutions? What will become of the millions of souls growing up in the penumbra that divides the light of the Church from the shadows of pagan darkness? For however sure the Church is of victory, she cannot advance without means; she cannot advance without the voluntary energies of men.

Sir, you may carry this work as far as you please. Nothing is wanting but funds and faith and active benevolence. The children are willing to attend and eager to learn. Look at that little girl at her spinning wheel. The Bible is open before her on the side of the log cabin, while she is committing the lessons to memory without stopping her wheel. Look at that colured boy, reasoning with his companion who will not go to the Sabbath School because he has not time to study the lessons. "You could easily have found time," says the little sable Solon, "if you had wished to. You have more time than I have. I go to town every morning before daylight, and don't get back till late at night: but I take my testament in my pocket, and while the horses are walking quietly along, I take out my book and study my lessons." Mr. Charles tells us, that when there was such a flocking of the aged to learn to read, that the shopkeepers could not at once supply them with an adequate number of spectacles. There is nothing in the way, Sir; God is on our side, and we may go as far as we please. Some men may oppose, and some devils; but what are they when omnipotence is on our side?

I wish I could summon all the piety and patriotism of the United States to this work. I appeal to the rich, whose best calculation for wealth is to deposit their treasure in heaven. I appeal to young men, who are born to a birth-right which their fathers never knew; who have an opportunity to new model the world and to people heaven, such as no generation ever enjoyed before. I appeal to parents, whose children need to have the generation purged among which they are soon to be left orphans. I appeal to ministers, who received from immortal lips so tender a charge to feed the lambs. I appeal to the whole American public to take up the claims of this society in view of the misery relieved, the vice and crimes prevented, the parental griefs foreclosed, the character of society sublimed, and the immortal soul saved. Follow one of these children to heaven. Let one of those who lately blessed this institution on a dying bed, and went up singing one of its celestial hymns, look down from the high abodes of salvation upon a Sabbath School. How would it appear in his eye? Let millions of these children one day look down from the battlements of heaven to see a district of schools assembled to celebrate their anniversary, and what immeasurable interest would the recol-

lections and the prospects awaken. I know not but a legion of them are now looking down upon this assembly.

But I want not to bring up sainted spirits, or parents' joys, or a dying hour: is it not enough that He who died for men,—whose heart is set on this precious cause,—is looking on? that he desires its advancement, and places his happiness in it, and regards it as his only interest? To be allowed to promote that dearest cause which he loves so well, to gratify his heart, and to gain a smile from his lips,—what can earth, what can heaven give more?

### AM. ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF & DUMB,

At Hartford, Conn.—Thirteenth Report of the Directors, rendered May 16, 1829. Concluded.

It would serve very much to promote the interesting object of obtaining correct statistical views, with regard to the actual condition of the whole number of the deaf and dumb, throughout our common country, if the clergy and the physicians, in their respective towns, would institute inquiries on this subject. The results of such inquiries could be communicated to some of the public ecclesiastical, or medical, associations; or inserted in some of the public journals of the day; or transmitted, (by some private opportunity, so as to save the expense of postage,) to the officers of the Asylum. If any one of the states would but commence inquiries of this kind, on some well-digested, regular plan, there is no doubt that it would soon be universally adopted, and thus, in the course of a few years, we might hope to obtain sufficient data, from which to derive accurate information on a subject, full of interest to all who wish for further light on what relates to the physiology of man, or who desire to regulate, as it always should be done, the efforts of benevolence, by a correct understanding of the nature, and the extent, of the evils to be remedied, or removed.

Should such inquiries be instituted, *these* would be among the most important subjects of investigation; the sex and age of the individual; whether deafness is owing to some original, constitutional, defect, or was produced by disease or accident; and, if so, in what way, and at what time; whether there are other cases of deafness in the same family, or among any of the ancestors, or collateral branches of kindred; or, how, and when, produced; whether the deafness is total or partial; whether any medical means have been employed to remove it, and the results of such efforts; what are the circumstances of the parents or friends of the individual; whether any attempts have been made to communicate instruction, and with what success; whether the individual has been taught any mechanical art or trade, or is engaged in any regular occupation.

Another most curious subject of inquiry, and which deserves particular notice, is, that, in some families, containing both deaf and dumb children, and others in possession of all their faculties, there seems to be a mysterious principle of alternation; the cases of deafness, at birth, occurring at regular intervals, between those who can hear and speak. This fact is well worthy of attention.

It would also, be desirable to inquire, whether the parents and friends of the deaf and dumb, are aware of the public provision that has been made, in several of the states, for their relief. In many cases, strange as it may seem, they are as yet either ignorant of this, or, at least, of the steps to be taken to obtain such relief; while some have still remaining scruples, with regard to the reality or extent of the advantages that the deaf and dumb may derive from a course of instruction; and a few, a very few we would hope for the honor of human nature, calculate, on the sordid principles of loss and gain, how much they may have to sacrifice in giving up the emoluments of their children's labor, during the time that is necessary to be spent in acquiring the benefits, and the solace, of a useful education.

Such thrift, engendered in the heart of avarice, and attempted to be palliated by the profession of excessive parental affection, if it cannot be counteracted by considerations of common humanity, ought to be held up to that reproach and shame which it so justly deserves. In this respect, let not the sins of the parents be visited upon their poor, deaf and dumb offspring.

In all that relates to the internal concerns and management of the Asylum, the course of instruction and the employments of the pupils, nothing new can be stated. Most of the young men and lads have continued to spend a few hours daily, in the acquisition of a trade, and the female pupils have been employed, to some extent, in the domestic concerns of the Asylum, and attended, in their leisure hours, to plain sewing, knitting and binding the shoes that have been made in the work shops. It is but due to the pupils, and to those who have had the care of them to say, that general good order has prevailed, and such progress been made in their studies, as will serve, alike with the friends of former years, to show that the deaf and dumb need only the privileges granted to other children and youth, in order to acquire a good, English education, and to be qualified for usefulness and respectability in life.

If to this is added, the still more important consideration of opening their minds to understand, and, under the blessing of God, their hearts to receive and love, the truths of the Gospel, the influence of which, there is much satisfactory evidence to believe, has already been felt, to a very considerable extent, among them; there seems to be as strong a claim as ever, upon the friends of humanity, and of the Redeemer's kingdom, to increase, rather than remit, their efforts in behalf of this unfortunate and interesting portion of our fellow-men.

Indeed, a willingness to do this, appears quite extensively to exist, in various parts of our country. The Legislature of Connecticut, at their session in May 1828, appropriated fifteen hundred dollars for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb persons in this state, at the Asylum.

The Legislatures, also, of Massachusetts and Maine,

and that generous liberality of views that has

hitherto marked all their proceedings, in relation to this object, at their respective sessions, the past winter, renewed their former grants; the former state increasing its grant, so as to make it amount to \$6,500 annually, which if not expended upon pupils sent to the Asylum for a term of four years, may be applied to the continuance of such as are deserving of it, for a longer period; thus affording those who are capable of deriving benefit from it, a privilege, which, when the peculiar disadvantages of their condition are considered, scarcely places them after all, on an equal footing, in this respect, with those youth that are in possession of all their faculties. It will be seen, from the list of pupils, that the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont, also, still continue their generous appropriations for the support and education of their indigent deaf and dumb.

From late measures adopted by the Legislature of Rhode-Island, there seems to be a fair

prospect of a similar grant.

This grant, at their present session, May 1829, has

been increased to two thousand dollars.

prospect, that the indigent deaf and dumb of that State, in common with those of the other New-England States, will ere long be admitted to the privileges of an education in the Asylum.

Late intelligence from Alabama affords no better, if so good a prospect, as heretofore, of any considerable addition to the funds of the Asylum, from the sales of the lands in that state. The pecuniary embarrassments, there, still continue to exist to a very great degree, on account of the reduced price of cotton; and additional losses are to be expected in the collection of debts due to the Asylum. Under these circumstances, the Directors regret, that no reduction can as yet be made in the annual charge for board, tuition &c. to the pupils.

While there is great cause of gratitude to a kind,

superintending Providence, for the unusual measure of health which, as heretofore, has generally prevailed among all connected with the Asylum;

the Directors are called upon to sympathize with the bereaved friends of two of the pupils who were removed by death, during the past year; Sarah J.

A. Cochran, of New-Boston, in New Hampshire,

who died, Sept. 23d, and Seth C. Washburn, of

Randolph, in Vermont, who died Sept. 26th. They

have, also, to lament the death, the last fall, of Mr.

Ezra Goodyear, whose faithful services, as overseer

of the shoe-making department, and exemplary conduct in the discharge of his duties, justly entitle his

memory to this tribute to his character and worth.

Once more, commanding the Institution under

their management to the protection of Almighty

God whose paternal care has so long watched over

and cherished it, the Directors solicit, as well the

prayers, as the efforts, of all its patrons and friends;

that it may continue to prove a

blessing to those for whose benefit it was established;

rendering them, not only a comfort to their

more immediate connections, and useful, respectable

and happy as members of society; but preparing

them, also, through the influence of that Divine

Truth, which they are here taught, and by faith in

that Saviour, who is emphatically the succor and

support of the unfortunate, to be admitted, at

length, into those mansions of eternal rest, whither

He has gone to prepare a place for all his followers.

In behalf of the Board of Directors.

SETH TERRY, Clerk.

Hartford, May 16, 1829.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED WIDOWS.

On Friday, the 10th April, the Fifth Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held in London. The Meeting was numerously and most respectfully attended. There were present a considerable number of ladies of rank, who, from the formation of the Society to the present time, had been amongst us.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley having taken the chair soon after one o'clock, opened the business of the day by stating the objects of the Institution. It was founded for the benevolent purpose of administering relief to poor widows in the first days of their destitution. The Secretary read the Report.

It began by alluding to the great exertions made in the past year, and expressing a grateful acknowledgement for the support they had received.

There were in the metropolis of this Christian land more establishments for the relief and assistance of suffering humanity, in all the various ills to which it was subjected, than existed in all the countries of antiquity.

This Institution had, since its establishment, relieved upwards of one thousand widows, at an expense of 3,015. 15s. 6d. In the distribution of its funds the Society never took any thing on report.

The habitation of the distressed widow was, in all cases, visited; her character, her claims, and her condition, were examined, and if her case was one which demanded the peculiar care of the Society, she was dealt with accordingly.

No collection made at the doors, those ladies and gentlemen who might be disposed to contribute something if a collection were made, would lay out a small sum in the purchase, as they went out, of a few of the very useful books and tracts, written for the guidance and instruction of servants. By distributing these amongst the servants of their acquaintance, they might, at a very trifling expense, be the means of effecting much good.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 10th anniversary meeting was held May 19th, T. A. Hankey Esq. in the chair. The Chairman addressed the meeting, also, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. W. Blackborough, Rev. Dr. Winter, Rev. Mr. Boden, Rev. J. Morrison, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Rev. J. Burnet, of Cork, & Rev. J. Hopkins.

The Rev. Jos. Fletcher, one of the Secretaries, read the Report. Since the last Report, the changes that had taken place were of very pleasing nature; their stations had been properly attended to, and having 33 missionaries, together with 20 others, stationary in particular districts, the whole number of agents they had employed was 58.

In that department of the Society's operations which respects the metropolis, notwithstanding the discouragements that have been connected with the station at Church-street Chapel, it appears that spiritual good has been effected.

Several persons have been brought under serious impressions; some cases of decided conversion to God are reported;

and about thirty persons have given to God their names, as desirous of being associated in Church fellowship, wherever a Church shall be formed.

The Sabbath School contains about 200 children, whilst between four and five hundred families are under the regular visitation of a Christian Instruction Society, established by the members of the congregation.

Their labors had been attended with various degrees of success, but in general, the results had been favorable, as their prayer meetings were crowded, and their Sunday Schools better filled.

The Committee particularly approved of domiciliary visits.

The receipts of the last year had exceeded those of the two preceding years, and they had been able to pay off one half of the debt that pressed upon them at the last meeting; and the Committee hoped that they should have the happiness, in their next Report, to announce, not only that the debt had been paid, but that they had been provided with the means to extend their labors.

The Report, in conclusion, urged that the Society's operations were never more wanted than now.

From the poverty which prevailed, and its tendency to produce crime;

from the spread of infidelity, which, no longer satisfied with the scientific and literary, distilled its poison into the ears of the poor, rendering its victims less fit for this world, whilst it deprived them of all hope of a world to come.

The spread of religious liberty, too, was an argument for increased vigilance, as there was a fanaticism both in infidelity and superstition, an ardor now put forth, that shewed as if some momentous period were at hand.

The receipts had been this year 4,835d., which

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Public Meetings which had been held for the purpose of combating and exposing the errors of the Church of Rome. Some of these were held, it was said, in the most populous and Catholic parts of Ireland; and notwithstanding all the exhortations of the priests to them contrary, they were attended by thousands of Roman Catholics, the great majority of whom listened with earnestness to the explanations of the several speakers, who pointed out the errors of their Church, and, in some instances, put down the interruption that was offered by some persons of their own communion. The Report also described the increased distribution of Bibles, Testaments, and Tracts, in the neighborhood of those places where public discussions had been held. In conclusion, it acknowledged the great benefit which had been derived from the establishment of Branch Societies at Southwark and St. Giles's. It also observed, that the utmost exertions of the friends of the Society were now necessary, to counteract the zeal and proselytizing disposition of Popery, which had very considerably increased, and which, it left uncheked, would lead to a still wider perversion of the Word of God.

From the statement of the Society's funds, it appeared that the income during the past year had been £2662, the whole of which had been expended, with a balance of about £24. Besides this, there were outstanding debts against the Society, amounting to upwards of £290.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

The Annual Examination of the Model Schools of the British and Foreign School Society was held April 14, in the presence of Charles Barclay, Esq. M. P., and the assemblage of the friends of the Institution. Both schools reflected great credit on the teachers and Committees under whose care they are placed. The girls were first examined, beginning with a set of miscellaneous questions meant to show that they were continually taught to make the common knowledge subservient to serious thought and practical piety. Their needle-work was much advanced, and distinct and ready copies were made to the questions put in arithmetic, cutting, and Servant's work. Some passages of the Bible were then reverently read, and the scholars closely questioned on the sense of those passages, and on their knowledge of the Old and New Testament generally. This was shown to be both extensive and accurate.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting to the Boys' School, which was full to overflowing, above 400 boys being present, all uncommonly neat and clean, and under excellent discipline. In the course of two former points, the master is probably much obliged to the interest excited among the parents by the appearance of their children make at the public examination, through their being especially invited to a kind of rehearsal, which takes place some nights before. The boys acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the company. The merely mechanical parts of the system no longer occupy the prominent place which they once held, but are lost in the superior attention now paid to the interrogatory process, and the more general attention to the mind. The machinery, in fact, now proves its own perfection, by a silent and almost imperceptible subserviency to intellectual results. The master proves himself to be thoroughly acquainted with almost all that has been suggested or adopted as improvements, to be the best proficients in his truly interesting art, and under the control of the Committee, has judiciously selected from all quarters whatever he has deemed most worth adopting, without being led away by the more love of novelty or change. Mr. Wood's account of the Sessional School was scarcely published, when he recommended to the Committee their adopting Mr. W.'s plan for combining lessons in spelling, with such a habit of associating meaning with every sound presented to the mind, as is found greatly to engage the attention and promote the progress of beginners; and accordingly an altered edition of the Society's first spelling lesson is now used at the Borough Road with great success. To Mr. Gall, the author of the "End and Essence of Sabbath School Teaching," a work no less interesting to the philosophic mind than valuable to Sunday Schools, he acknowledged himself greatly indebted. The examination of the boys was very varied than is usual, and included questions in grammar, geography, and mathematics. Great interest was excited by an exhibition of geometric figures, and also by several maps of different countries, tinctured with marvellous accuracy on slates without any assistance from compasses. But the knowledge of the Bible, always held out by the Society as the first of all acquisitions, was what most drew the attention of the meeting. The Institution does not indeed profess any exclusive responsibility with regard to the scholars in that respect. While, however, it leaves parents to determine what places of worship or Sunday schools their children should attend on the Lord's day, it provides that they shall be sent to some such place of worship or school as the parents or master may have in their line, and except upon present, it is to be the indiscriminate preference for the Bible and an intimate acquaintance with its contents, with all those useful secular instructions which as a public body, it professes to bestow.

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## PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.

The 17th anniversary was held in London May 7th, Lord Bexley in the chair. The Rev. Messrs. Beauchamp, J. H. Stewart, E. Shirley, E. Bickersteth, G. T. Noel, C. Hoare, W. Jewett, W. Marks, C. Townsend and D. Wilson addressed the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Pritchett read the Report for the present year, he began by observing, that before the formation of this Society, many, even among the members of the Church of England, were ignorant of the existence of the Homilies, and even of parts of the Liturgy. It then went on to state the progress which the Society had made within the last year. From this it appeared, that among 1000 ships which had been visited in the port of London last year, there had been supplied 583 Prayer Books, and 1000 copies of the Homilies were left with the commanders for distribution among their men. Of these 1000 ships, there were 142 on board of which Divine service was read on Sundays (weather permitting); in 246 it was only occasionally read; and in 630 it was wholly neglected. In respect to the visits made to ships, the Rev. Mr. Pritchett said, "The Rev. added, that the money had been derived to the sum of £1000, of which had voluntarily purchased Prayer Books and Homilies, and in some instances Testaments and Bibles. In the 396 ships which had been visited in the ports from which returns had been made, 813 Prayer Books had been distributed, besides a very large number of copies of selected Homilies. Of these ships, 260 had no service performed on board, in most of the others it was read only occasionally, and in only a few was it read regularly. The Report added, that some good effect had been produced by the exertions of agents of the Society, among fishermen and watermen, and by the distribution of religious tracts amongst their families. It also gave an account of the amount for the benefit of the agents of the Society in foreign stations. In the last year there had been distributed by the Society 12,650 Prayer Books and Homilies, and 167,620 religious tracts. The whole number distributed since the commencement of the Society was 167,630 Prayer Books, and 1,310,347 tracts. With respect to the state of Society's funds, the Report stated, that the receipts from donations, and subscriptions, and contributions, and sale of books, amounted to £2288 2s. 4d. The expenditure to £2299 8s. 10d. Balance £61 16s. 6d. Besides other obligations which the Society had incurred, amounted to £925 8s. 2d.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society the chair was taken by the President, the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Gambier, and addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Chester, Calcutta, and Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, the Rev. W. Jewett, the Rev. G. Hazlewood, the Rev. Dr. Singer, Mr. Willcocks, the Rev. Mr. Sibthorpe, Matthew Gisborne, Esq. of Calcutta, the Rev. J. Fenn, missionary at Travancore, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel. The speech of Mr. Jewett contained many interesting allusions to Greece and Palestine. Mr. Thornton, the Treasurer, stated that the income of the Society for the last year, was £53,462, being £10,200 more than that of the year previous, £9,116 more than the average of the last three years; and £8,333 more than that of any year since the existence of the Society.

## HALL IN LONDON FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

The Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen-street, London, in which the principal religious societies in that metropolis hold their anniversary meetings, will contain only 1000 or

1200 persons, and in consequence of the increased want of sufficient room, a society was formed several years since, for the erection of a building to hold with the services, the sum 3000 persons, and towards defraying the expenses, the sum of £24,000 was subscribed in £50 shares, bearing an interest of five per cent. to be paid out of the profits of the building. For reasons which we have never learnt, this plan was not proceeded at the time, but it is now revised, and preparations have been made for the speedy erection of the building. At the late anniversary meeting of the London Jews' Socy. Mr. Lord Bexley, in allusion to this subject, said,

"I am happy to inform the meeting, that the difficulties which presented themselves, and they were many, have now been wholly removed; a proper site has been fixed upon; the building will be commenced, and it will cost £20,000 or £25,000 more than has yet been subscribed; I trust that the friends of the Society will be present, will come forward and give their assistance, by subscribing for devotional purposes, are notorious for their quarrels and number. One morning they commenced their daily task of devotions, as usual, at a very early hour; but immediately began quarrelling each other's manner of reading, and finally came to blows. The lamps, according to custom, were instantly removed, that they might not be broken, and the oil spilt upon the floor; but the lamps were again introduced, it was discovered that twelve of the monks had been killed. The murderers found that they had lost much time in the quarrel, and without waiting to wash the blood from their hands, or to wipe the sweat from their brows, immediately began reading or chanting in the most hurried manner. 'Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful; but his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night,' said. When they had thus finished their prayers, they carried their companions out, and buried them. The next day one of the people asked after the members of the convent. He answered, 'All well,' and, after a little pause and a shrug of the shoulders, added, 'Yesterday a little minister died among the brethren, in consequence of which twelve of them were received up to God; but it is a trial not worth mentioning.'—Report abridged.

## SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the Christian Mirror.

## LESSON FOR FOURTH SABBATH IN JULY.

JOHN xviii. 13-26

v. 12. Come I to thee? How? Do these things, refer to what is said, in the prayer only, or to what he had said before also? In either case how are the sentiments expressed suited to import joy to the disciples?

v. 14. What is meant by the word? What is it to be of the world? Why did the world hate them? What is it to be of the world?

v. 15. Does this expression, the world, bear the same significance in this verse, as in the preceding?

v. 17. Sanctify—To purify, make holy; also, to consecrate, set apart, devote to God, as in the case of a sacrifice. We see here the Apostles' commission and authority. What they taught is, therefore, not less worthy of belief and regard than that which Christ himself taught.

v. 19. Sanctify myself—set myself apart as an offering to thee—devote myself to thee, that I may purchase eternal redemption for them." Here seems to be an allusion to the entering of the high priest into the holy of holies, when, having offered the sacrifice, he sprinkled blood before the ark of the covenant. So Jesus entered into the holiest of all by his own blood, in order to obtain everlasting redemption for men. —Heb. ix. 14.

v. 20. I consider them under their public character; I do not pray for my apostles alone, or offer myself merely on me for them; but for them also who shall hereafter believe on me through their word, whether it be preached or written; even for those who are yet unborn, and on whom the ends of all the world come.—Doddridge's paraphrase.

v. 21. Once—spirit, object, pursuit, interest, rights, privilege, preference, and happiness. Such an union will be convincing evidence to the world of the divine original of my religion.

v. 22. The glory—this refers most probably to the promised glory and honor of heaven.

v. 23. Make perfect in one—United in the most cordial love, without any jarring affection, or the least mixture of sorrow or complaint.

v. 24. My glory which thou hast given me—This may express the lustre and beauty of Christ's personal appearance, the adoration paid him by the inhabitants of the upper world, and the administration of the affairs of that providential kingdom, which it is his high office to preside over.

## REFLECTIONS.

1. Christ takes all needful care to provide for the joy and consolation of believers; (v. 13.) their supreme care therefore should be to supply every want.

2. When men weary themselves from the costume, and discard the spirit of the world, they incur its hatred.

3. We are not to seek a release from this world, on account of its trials and difficulties, but to meet them all manfully; and to desire exemption from sin rather than from trial and temptation; (13) and for our encouragement to remember that Christ intercedes for his followers that they may be kept from the evil.

4. The word, or truth of God, is the means of sanctification. The more the mind is familiar with its truths, the more rapid will be its progress of holiness.

5. Those alone, whom Christ calls and sends forth, are his true ministers. (18.)

6. One great end of Christ's offering himself without spot unto God was the sanctification and salvation of his people.

7. Every believer in Christ, in all ages of the world, enjoys the benefit of his intercession. (20.)

8. Union among believers is viewed by Christ as infinitely desirable and important, not for their own sakes only, but as a means of convincing others of the truth of the Gospel, and thus enlarging the Church of Christ. (21.)

9. To effect a close union among themselves is the design of those communications which are made to believers by Christ. (22.)

10. It is the will of Christ, that believers shall hereafter be with him to behold his glory, and this is the consummation of happiness.

11. Those adjointive terms which we connect with the name of God in prayer, should always be appropriate, and expressive of the attribute, which is suited to the nature of the petition, which we offer.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Missionary Herald.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE STATION AT LAHAINA, DATED 15TH OF OCT. 1828.

Public Religious Meetings.—Since the last communication from this station, regular religious service has been attended twice every Sabbath, and once on every Wednesday. A chatelet meeting is also held on Thursday of every week, at which the people are questioned respecting the sermons preached during the week, and also respecting the essential doctrines of the Bible; and where they also have opportunity to speak on subjects relative to religion.

None attend this meeting except those who are in contemplation of seeking the salvation of their souls.

The number who attend is considerably more than a thousand; some of whom come a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. The females also continue to hold meetings on Fridays of every week. All the female members of the church take part in conducting this meeting; among whom is the princess, who by her pertinent and fervent exhortations often produced a great effect on the minds of the listeners. On Saturday evening is a prayer meeting of the church and those who are candidates for church membership. At all these meetings some of our number is usually, if not always, present.

## CEYLON.

The Missionary Herald for the present month contains, as usual, many interesting extracts of letters from the servants of the church in foreign lands. Mr. Spaulding, in his Journal at Ceylon, speaks of the changes which have taken place at Manepy, a station of the American Board, within the last seven years, follow.

As I have lately left the station at Manepy, I will, I suppose, be asked to say something respecting the progress which the Society had made within the last year. From this it appeared, that among 1000 ships which had been visited in the port of London last year, there had been supplied 583 Prayer Books, and 1000 copies of the Homilies were left with the commanders for distribution among their men. Of these 1000 ships, there were 142 on board of which Divine service was read on Sundays (weather permitting); in 246 it was only occasionally read; and in 630 it was wholly neglected. In respect to the visits made to ships, the Rev. Mr. Pritchett said, "The Rev. added, that the money had been derived to the sum of £1000, of which had voluntarily purchased Prayer Books and Homilies, and in some instances Testaments and Bibles. In the 396 ships which had been visited in the ports from which returns had been made, 813 Prayer Books had been distributed, besides a very large number of copies of selected Homilies. Of these ships, 260 had no service performed on board, in most of the others it was read only occasionally, and in only a few was it read regularly. The Report added, that some good effect had been produced by the exertions of agents of the Society, among fishermen and watermen, and by the distribution of religious tracts amongst their families. It also gave an account of the amount for the benefit of the agents of the Society in foreign stations. In the last year there had been distributed by the Society 12,650 Prayer Books and Homilies, and 167,620 religious tracts. The whole number distributed since the commencement of the Society was 167,630 Prayer Books, and 1,310,347 tracts. With respect to the state of Society's funds, the Report stated, that the receipts from donations, and subscriptions, and contributions, and sale of books, amounted to £2288 2s. 4d. The expenditure to £2299 8s. 10d. Balance £61 16s. 6d. Besides other obligations which the Society had incurred, amounted to £925 8s. 2d.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society the chair was taken by the President, the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Gambier, and addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Chester, Calcutta, and Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, the Rev. W. Jewett, the Rev. G. Hazlewood, the Rev. Dr. Singer, Mr. Willcocks, the Rev. Mr. Sibthorpe, Matthew Gisborne, Esq. of Calcutta, the Rev. J. Fenn, missionary at Travancore, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel. The speech of Mr. Jewett contained many interesting allusions to Greece and Palestine. Mr. Thornton, the Treasurer, stated that the income of the Society for the last year, was £53,462, being £10,200 more than that of the year previous, £9,116 more than the average of the last three years; and £8,333 more than that of any year since the existence of the Society.

## HALL IN LONDON FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

The Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen-street, London, in which the principal religious societies in that metropolis hold their anniversary meetings, will contain only 1000 or

1200 persons, and in consequence of the increased want of sufficient room, a society was formed several years since, for the erection of a building to hold with the services, the sum 3000 persons, and towards defraying the expenses, the sum of £24,000 was subscribed in £50 shares, bearing an interest of five per cent. to be paid out of the profits of the building. For reasons which we have never learnt, this plan was not proceeded at the time, but it is now revised, and preparations have been made for the speedy erection of the building. At the late anniversary meeting of the London Jews' Socy. Mr. Lord Bexley, in allusion to this subject, said,

"I am happy to inform the meeting, that the difficulties which presented themselves, and they were many, have now been wholly removed; a proper site has been fixed upon; the building will be commenced, and it will cost £20,000 or £25,000 more than has yet been subscribed; I trust that a happy instance of rank and influence led to the service of Christ; and when the number of such is increased in this eastern world, some of the difficulties now in the way of missionaries will be converted into facilities and help in their work.—Ib.

## SYRIA.

Communication of Mr. Goodall.—The ignorance and sin prevalent to a great extent among the clergy, and especially in the convents, seem almost to surpass those of S. Richard is a happy instance of rank and influence leading to the service of Christ; and when the number of such is increased in this eastern world, some of the difficulties now in the way of missionaries will be converted into facilities and help in their work.—Ib.

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